FOUND WATERY GRAVES

Coal-Laden Schoener Piles Up en Atlantic Ceast.

TWO OUT OF TEN SAVED

Fog and High Seas Handicap Life-Savers.

After Striking, the Vessel Began Breaking Up, and Bodies of Victims Washed Ashore.

New York, Jan. 22.-Eight lives were lost by the wreck today off Quoque, I. I., of the four-masted schooner Augusins Hunt, bound for Boston from Norrolk, Va., with coal. Of the crew of ten only two were saved. Second Mate George bert of Cleveland and a Swede who was onconscious when washed on the beach and whose name could not be ascer-

The vessel was in command of First Mate Conary, who took charge of her in place of Capt. Robert Blair when she aring a dense fog, the schooner stranded a few hundred feet from the beach and about a mile west of the Quogue life-

aving station.

A life-saving patrolman heard the cries or help of those on board, and sumoned the station crew. For hours the fe-savers were able to hear the cries of the cr

moned the station crew. For hours the fe-sivers were able to hear the cries of the men on the vessel, which was near at hand but buried in the fog. They were absolutely unable to help the men. Time and again they launched their boat, only to have it huried back to the shore by the heavy surf. The life-savers also had recourse to lifelines, but the nots carrying the lines either fell wide or short of the invisible mark.

Soon after dayight masses of wreckage began to come ashore, indicating that he viewed was rapidly breaking up.

About neon a spar with a man clinging to it was seen toesing on the outer line of breakers. After a line had been shot across it and made fast by the man, he was pulled ashore, and proved to be Second Mate Ebert. A few minutes later mother soller was seen on a mass of wrockage, and half a dezen life-savers, farning a human chain, dashed into the curf and drew him ashore. He was unconscious, and continued in that condition at a late hour tonight.

The cries of those remaining on the vicek continued to graw fainter and ainter during the afternoon, and finally cassed altogether. One body drifted ashore but it was so disfigured as to be unrecontzable. It is believed that only he bow of the vessel remains on the arr, and that from this the exhausted ement dropped one by one until all were swept away. The vessel and cargo were inlued at \$35,000.

wept away. The

New York, Jan. 23 .- The small twonasted schooner Alexa of Lunenburg, N. S., bound with a cargo of sugar from Manzanillo for New York, went ashore early this morning off the Point of Rocknway Beach and became a total wreck. She lies high and dry at low

Nothing having been heard of the rew of the schooner it is feared that they perished in an attempt to land the surf after the vessel

PNEUMONIA DANGERS.

Fatal Inflammation of Lungs Commences With a Cold.

At the time when pneumonia is prevailing and counting its victims by the hundreds any means of preventing the disease are of obvious interest to prospective victims. It is from such a standpoint that the Herald ventures ome suggestions which may serve their purpose in protecting those who may be specially exposed to the sudden and invitable changes in the weather at this reason. It is generally admitted that lungs commences with a "cold" of long-er or shorter duration, and that epidem-ic influences and individual susceptibil-ity to infection are prime factors in inducing the much-dreaded malady. The young, strong individual has the ad-vantage of inherent vital resistance to any prevailing disease, while the feeble and old succumb quickly. This must always be borne in mind in estimating the ultimate chances of escape. In any event it is always wise to reduce all risks to the minimum. Undue expos-ures are always dangerous, even to the

most hardy, and much more so to him with the "neglected cold."

The prevention of the initiative ca-tarth is the most important considera-tion of all. Most people do not know how to keep warm in the proper way. It is a question of suitable clothing adapted to changes of weather and of properly heated houses. The main thing is to be comfortable and not over-heated—the lighter overcoat for walk-ing and the heavier one for driving. There should be no difficulty in selecting he proper material for garments. Those blich are of wool and which are con-

sidered as affording most protection against cold are always at hand. The exposed parts of the body, such as the face and neck, should be inured to any change in temperature. The habitually bared throat seidom if ever becomes sore, while the muffled one is peculiarly sensitive. Tonsilitis is almost an unknown disease among eaflors, whose free nack and chest are toughened for any blast. In point of fact, an unturned cost collar is only of terrical upturned cost collar is only of temporary service as a protection against drifting snow and driving rain. On general principles the more we can make the body warm itself by manufacturing the body warm itself by manufacturing its own heat the better. The individual who cannot do this by exercise is deficient in healthy stamina. The sturdy minister who could keep his people warmed by his sermons did not need the new stove in his church. On the other hand, our overheated and steemed apartments, which dry and bake the air, indirectly give more "colds" than even the wind and snow outside. The codding habit is aiwaya dangerous.

That "colds" this time of the year are

That "colds" this time of the year are apt to persist is one reason why they are neglected. It is not convenient to are neglected. It is not convenient to look after them in the beginning, and the individual usually tempts his fate. No one can tell in advance what the mildest catarrh may mean in the end. The attack is seldem anticipated even after a ride in the refrigerated cars or a tramp through the ankle-deep slush. When, however, the chill and cough appear the only real safety is in rest and proper medical treatment until the patient is actually well. There is no middle ground in this regard and no other

be stayed this is the only way to do it. The wise ones "take the stitch in time," while the neglectful ones pile up the mortality statistics. The correspondent of the Herald who advised the victim to go to bed, cover himself in blankets, take a dose of quinine and send for the loctor was on the right side of safety.-

-BEFORE DIEHL'S BAR.

'I suppose I'm guilty," said Jane Steele when the court asked her to plead to the charge of drunkenness. " only got in town two days ago and I presume I got in bad company and drank a little too much." she continued, as though pleading for some friend whose shortcomings were to be de plored and yet were condonable.

"Where were you arrested?"
"I suppose it was in a saloon, I guess I was at the bar. "Are you in the habit of getting drunk this way?"

drunk this way?"
"Oh, no; I'm a working woman. This is the first time I was ever in jall. I don't know what was the matter with me last night, but I guess I was drunk

all right." "It doesn't appear to the court that you are strictly sober yet." "I'm just a little sleepy, your honer."

"You may go this time, but don't "Oh' I won't come back-er-did you say I could go? Much obliged to you, Judge." And Jane stole out with a

beaming countenance. William Lee, a painter from Okla-homa, was the victim of a peculiar case of inistaken identity. He labored under the delusion Friday night that he was J. A. Headlund, the architect, and the delusion got him into trouble.
He attended services Friday evening at
the Nazarene mission on East First
South street Mr. Headlund attended
the same services. The peculiar delusion spoken of assailed Lee as he was about to leave the church. He entered the men's dressing-room and took down Mr. Headlund's overcoat, believing firmly that he. Lee, had worn the coat. or one exactly like it, to the church. After putting on the coat he discovered in one of the pockets a pair of gloves, and he was just as confident that the gloves were his own. In another pocket he found a letter addressed. "J A Headlund & Co., Salt Lake City "Tes that's my letter, too," he said to him-self as he hurried down the street. But the delusion didn't go so far as to take him to Mr. Headlund's home. He was found on the street by Officer Leaker an hour later, proudly wearing the ar-chitect's overcoat. He had shifted the gloves and the letter to the pockets of his overcoat. He was pained to know that he was suspected of stealing an overcoat. But the police department, including the court, is very materialistic in its attitude toward delusions of this character, and Lee was given fifty days in fall to afford him an apportu

himself. George Miller had a delusion of a slightly different nature, although the results will be quite similar. He imag-ined that he was the possessor of a bank account of \$630. The bank was materialistic, too. It wanted to see the color of his money before cashing his checks. In pursuance of this policy a check for \$20.25 on McCornick's bank given by Miller to A. L. Doles, was turned down by the bank, and Doles had Miller arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. When he was arraigned in court Miller had so far recovered from his financial delusion that he pleaded guilty to the charge. The court announced that sentence would be imposed Monday.

nity to become better acquainted with

Billy Mitchell had been very drunk; "Twas not his first offense." Three days in jull may teach you, Bill, The whichness of the whence."

THE CITY HIGH SCHOOL

An Unfortunate Suggestion Made to Its Detriment.

Editor Tribune:-The Deseret Evening News of January 21st published an article consisting of a letter from Mr. Richard W. Young, followed by editorial comments which accontuated the views of the writer relative to the duty incumbent on all Latter-day Saints to send their children-s number of whom are now finishing their eighth grade work-to the church school. I must say I deeply regret the publication of this article, for several reasons: First because it seems to discriminate between the children of Mormon parentage and those who are not, implying that the High school may be good enough for outsiders, but not the attention of devout Mormon parents the attention of devout Mormon parents (many of whom, by the way, had no other intention than that of sending their children right along through all the grades of the public school, including the high school and the State University) to the great desirability and moral obligation resting upon them to see that their sons and daughters be installed in an institution which exists primarily for the inculcation of a particular faith. While the writer seems to speak fairly of the public high school-indeed, he could not do otherwise—there is still a ring of disapproval and distrust in all that he has to say respecting it. He says. It is not the policy of the church, as I understand it, to duplicate the work of the graded school, or to any substantial extent of the State University and Agricultural College, but to confine its efforts chiefly to high school instruction. It is evident then, that the high school is made the mark. Farther on he says, speaking of the Latter-day Saints' University. "Its pupils cover substantially the same ground as is required in our public institutions" (which, from what was said above, means the high schools), "and, what is vasily important to the Latter-day Saints make a systematic study of theology."

What a humiliating admission, even if true, that an institution which assumes the high-sounding same of university should over substantially the same ground as the high school, plus theology! Surely its scope should be something higher.

The writer seems to fear that unless a (many of whom, by the way, had no

ligher.
The writer seems to fear that unless The writer seems to fear that unless a stronuous effort is made to turn all eight grade graduates of Mormon porentage into the church school, there will be a marked falling away from the faith, which will result detrimentally to the church.

proper medical treatment until the patient is actually well. There is no middle ground in this regard and no other way to offset what is always a risk in the winter months. If pneumonia is to A GRIEVOUS ERROR

precept and example in its daily work that which is highest, noblest and best dn all religions-right living. Don't look at this expression through the wrong end at this expression through the wrong end of the opera-glass; I mean it in its broadest, fullest sense. There could be no grander busis for a course in theology than that quiet, unobirusive and yet farreaching influence that makes for purity in life and stimulates to high ideals. I believe I know that this influence is ever present in the work of our high school. No pupil, graduate or non-graduate, will deny this. We are teaching the golden rule and the law of right no less forcibly than the laws of gravitation. We realize that the true aim in sducation is not so much how to make a living as how to make a life. I think the high school song expresses clearly its mission in these two lines.

"Hold steadfast, High School, as of old, For God, and truth, and fellow-man."

There is absolutely nothing in the high school training which could possibly be considered as prejudicial to any religion, on the contrary, our boys and girls are strengthened and made better exponents of their respective beliefs than if they had not had this liberalizing training. Moreover, I hold that no church, no school, nor any set of men has a first mortgage on truth or any of its exemplin-

HIGH STANDARD.

cations.

High STANDARD.

The high standard of scholarship attained and maintained by the high school is unquestioned. By far the greater part of our teachers are graduates of first-class universities, and those who are not have done the equivalent of university work in their respective lines. The printed statement made by the superintendent a few weeks ago, in which he said. "Over 69 per cent of the high school graduates of this year are actually in attendance at higher institutions of learning." speaks for itself. Graduates from our school are admitted without examination to all colleges and universities that admit on certificate. These institutions have a system of rating not unlike that of Dan or Bradstreet. In this system the Sait Lake High school ranks Al. Citizens of Sait Lake have reason to be proud of their high school and its graduates. If Mr. Young schoold have his way, he would have Mormon and non-Mormon children in all the grades, including the eighth, but when it came to the high school or the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades of the public school system, there should be a segregation, all Mormon children going to the Latter-day Saints' university instead of to the high school. In other words, he would make the high school a non-Mormon institution entirely, so far as attendance is concerned, The one school would inevitably be pitted against the other. God forbid that this senseless, suicidal condition of things should be brought about in our that this senscless, suicidal condition of things should be brought about in our

things should be brought about in our fair city.

I have not had the privilege of an acqualatance with Mr. Young, but know him from reputation as being a high-minded, progressive and respected citizen, one whose record as member of the Board of Education and in other branches of public service is in every way admirable, whose children attended the public high schools last year. Has he forgotten that the high school system, over which he at one time had been appointed a guardian by the people? Or has he changed his mind, and does he now believe that the high school is superfluous in this system?

DIVISION UNFORTUNATE.

DIVISION UNFORTUNATE.

The present Board of Education is made up of an equal number of Mormons and non-Mormons. It will be unfortunate if a division on these lines shauld ever be made on any question respecting the welfare of the schools. I mention this fact of the constitution of the board religiously to emphasize the point that although there may occasionally be differences of opinion among members of the board as to the method or policy to be pursued, each one, regardless of religious beliefs, has the interest of the public schools deeply at heart and is doing and will do everything in his power to protect, amplify and strengthen the system, from the kindergarten up through the high school. Superintendent Christensen has worked for high school in season and out of season, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts and skillful manazement and the ever-loyal support of the grade principals and teachers that the high school will receive a larger percentage of the eighth grade promotions this year than ever before. But in contemplation of this satisfactory condition in all matters relating to high school interests we are rudely interrupted by. "No member of the church, it would seem, will be held guiltless in neglecting any means of confirming the faith or morals of his children—particularly such palpable and effective means as are afforded by our church academies and colleges." It is a gross injustice to brand as guilty and remiss in the performance of their duty all those members of the church who have done so much for the advancement of the high school, who have advocated its cause and who are sending their children there to partake of its benefits. Of course, I realize that the views expressed by the writer and the comments of the editor of the News are but expressions of individual opinion, otherwise the injunction would assume a much graver ons of individual opinion, otherwise the junction would sesume a much graver

Can't we get above and beyond all this? Yes. If we are true Americans, we must. Let us start out with that honest intention and we shall succed. The high school is the natural upward step for these leaving the eighth grade. It stands as the big brother in the family of the public schools. Under ordinary conditions we think we are entitled to a large majority of the graduates. There may be some good reasons why a pupil who has laid the public school training for eight years would do better in the church school, but sirely the teachings of a sectarian theology is not one of them.

GEORGE A. EATON. Can't we get above and beyond all this?

The Songs of the Ojibwas.

In an interesting article on Indian music n the January Southern Workman, Fredrick R Burton writes as follows of the songs of the Ojibwas:

"Composition of melody does not repulre education. Writing it is quite another matter, but for ages the learned composers have recognized that the most potent melody is that which originates with simple people. When the songs of for "our people," laasmuch as it calls a nation are expressed in periodic form. it follows that the people, musically considered, have taken a long stride out of savagery. Applying these observations to the music of our North American Indisn, I find that in all tribes, except the Ojibwa, there is only a crude manifestation of form. A reaching out for it is clear enough in some instances, and more rarel ythere is semblance of a period, but in the latter instances it is attained through a monotonous repetition of a single phrise. In the songs of the Ojibwas there seldem occure one that is not couched in a well-defined period, and this is the chief technical or structural difference that distinguishes the music of this tribe from that or others. The form of the Ojibwas song is usually perfect, and that is why the layman would naturally refer to it as 2 time.

"Unhappliy, the Ojibwas are inclined, as they come into contact with civilization, to neglect their own songs, using in preference the songs of the paictace. This is regretiable in every way, they are losing one of the finest distinctive returns of their anchent life, and we are in danger of losing the one beautiful type of folk-songs which is wholly indigenous to this continent."

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed, and all symptoms of croup will quickly disap-

GUARD BETRAYS TRUST

Pest Sentry Deserts With His Prisoner.

SENT TO DO SEWER WORK

Mule Team Driven to City is

Overpowered Him and Secured His Gun.

while employed as a sentry yesterday, named Force, who was in his charge. their long-continued absence had been streets. But up to a late hour last night the soldiers had not been apprehad probably taken a train out of the

The presumption that the men delibately deserted is strengthened by the knowledge that Force, the prisoner, a few days ago displayed a sum of money amounting to at least \$190, which he had saved from the sales of junk and other articles in addition to his wages. It is said that the man had for a long time been saving every cent that came into his hands, doubtless with a view of taking advantage of the first oppor-tunity to escape which might be pre-sented. It is believed that this opportunity came yesterday when he was placed in the charge of this particular sentry, who is a mere boy of 19 and a raw recruit, and doubtless fell an easy victim to the bribe which the prisoner was able to offer him.

VERY SERIOUS OFFENSE.

The offense of the centry, including as it does, aside from plain desertion, the

MAY HAVE USED FORCE. A possible and more charitable explanation of the affair, suggested by an officer at the fort, is that young Devol may have been overpowered by the older man, his gun taken from him and he then forced to accompany the pris-oner. It is further suggested that even though he might afterward have been turned loose it would not be unnautral that the young soldier would fear to return to the fort on account of the probability that his story would not be believed or that he would be punished anyway for permitting the prisoner to

FOR TABLE AND KITCHEN Menus and Hints -What to Sat and How to Proper I

pared and based on knowledge of chemtical information derived from actual

Found by Police.

Prisoner Either Bribed Sentry or

James Deval, a Fort Douglas soldier, deserted in company with a prisoner The sentry had been sent with his prisoner to attend to some stoppages in a manhole where the fort sewerage line connects with the city line. The men went to the place where the work was to be done in a buckboard drawn by a span of mules, and instead of returning to the fort they drove to the city. When noted at the fort the police department of the city was notified and a search was instituted which resulted in the finding of the mules tied to a tree at the corner of Fourth South and State hended, and it was believed that they

HAD LAID HIS PLANS.

betrayal of an important trust and ab-sconding with Government property, is very serious, the maximum punishment being probably not less than ten years' imprisonment. On this account the War department will likely resort to extraordinary measures, if necessary, to recapture the youth.

scape. Devol enlisted from Ogden only a

father is a traveling man who now lives in this city, although this could not be confirmed last night.

THE GRAVE OF SENATOR INGALLS.

CUT STONE WHICH MARKS THE.

Atchison, Kan. Jan. 23—After a long time the grave of John James Ingalls, one-time Senator from Kansas and perhaps the greatest man the State ever turned out, has been marked by a monument. Up to a few days ago his grave in the little centery here was unmarked save by a small marble stone which indicated the family lot. Strangers visiting the place found the Ingalls mound yacant and wondered why.

But now there rests on the grave of threely a market was a state.

galls mound vacant and wondered why.

But now there rests on the grave of Ingalls a great unbown stone of red
porphyry weighing about five tons. It stands five feet high and is about four
and a half feet wide. It is rugged on three sides but that facing the west is
smooth, worn by the hand of time. In this smooth face is embedded a bronze

amount, worn by the hand of time. In this smooth face is embedded a bronze tablet, twenty-four by twelve inches whereon is inscribed the name Ingalis and a quotation from his essay "Blue Grass," reading:

"When the fitful faver is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of this earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blankst of the dead."

These articles on the necessarily absorbing topic of food are carefully preistry as applied to cooking and prac-

FOURTH VOLUME. Conducted by Lida Ames Willis, Mar-

quette building, Chicago, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. All rights reserved by Banning Co., Chicago.

The Value of Beans.

"When you would have beans well sooden lay them in steepe, for otherwise they will never seethe kindly." This is the advice of an old writer who was evidently an authority on bean

No product of the vegetable kingdom is so nutritious as the bean, holding its own in this respect against meat, which fact, no doubt, led to their being used as far back as the sixteenth century as a substitute for meats during Lent.

Beans are vegetables, containing a large per cent of tissue-forming substances. They cannot be compared with other vegetables, as their combined properties are peculiar to their own particular varieties. Henns and other legumes are a standard food in the older nations, such as Egypt, India, China and Japan. And they are also eaten largely in Italy, France and Ger-many, and consumed daily in great quantities by the inhabitants of old Mexico and Central America, where they are cooked in a form known as frijoles, and eaten with pork and fat, or with dried beef, called tasajo, as in Nicaragua. In India the various mem-bers of this class of foods are known

as Dhal. We must not overlook the fact that there is an absence of the savory in a dish of simply cooked beans, which so noticeable in a well-cooked meat b. But there is nothing easier than to combine meat and other substances with the beans in a manner to produce a dish nutritious, wholesome and most palatable. As an example of a very savory, us well us a strong food, we have the Mexican method—the beans are boiled slowly for a long time in soft water-a little alkall being used if the water is not naturally soft-until the beans are very tender, but not broken: they are then simmered in a little lard oil with crushed capsicum pods (chill pepper), and flavored with onions

and garlic.

There is certainly no other source so available, so cheap, or suitable, from which we may obtain an adequate supply of protein, as may be secured from beans and other legumes. This class of food is especially valuable when not only the expense for food material, but the keeping of the same must be considered. Dried beans are not in any sense perishable, nor do they absorb foreign elements or flavors, or in any way deteriorate by keeping, as do meats, eggs, milk or like animal pro-

To the Boston method of cooking beans is due the gradually growing popularity of bean food in this coun-try. There is still room for great improvement in the imitation "Boston baked beans," and it would be well if those following the Boston method would keep in mind not only the quo-tation heading this article, but remem-ber, as well, the old Egyptian saying, that a child fed on beans was well edu-cated-meaning that only the well-nourished child could be fully developed mentally; and they having recog nized the nutritive value of this class of food, also understood that unless this food was put into proper condition for assimilation, it was of no nutritive value. It would be interesting to know just when and how the association by the Egyptians of beans and brains be-came transmitted to the minds of Bostonians, and adopted by them so universally. We may laugh and joke as much as we will, the truth must be adling disgust all the pale, watery, under-

done attempts-a menace to good di gestion and disappointment to the pal-

Dried beans must be carefully and thoroughly cooked not only in order to be of food value, but a safe food to be partishen of generally. The tough en-velope of dried beans, especially the larger kind, is in a measure insoluble, being quite similar to the bran found in unbolted cornmeal. On account of this being indigestible, it should be rejected by those who have weak stomachs, as it is a factor in creating disturbances and derangements in the turbances and derangements in the

It is safer for the weak to eat the kernel alone, unless the bean is so thoroughly cooked that the tough en-velope or husk is made very soft, if not soluble. Grinding the bean to a fine meal or flour will render it more diges-tible, or, after cooking the beans until soft, they may be made into a puree

or soup.

In early times the nature of the dried bean was better understood than it is today; as far back as the fourteenth century we find they were in the habit of drying their beans in a klin or oven,

of drying their beans in a kiln or oven, then shelling and winnowing the skins away before they were cooked. Because leguminous foods contain a large amount of casein—tissue-forming principle, care must be taken to avoid an excess of this kind of food in daily diet, therefore, no lean meats, such as beef, mutton, fowl or eggs must be served when beans are one of the important features of the meal. For example, below beans, fritings or like partant features of the meal. For example, baked beans, frijoles, or like dishes, are sufficiently nourishing and "hearty" without the above mentioned meats. Excess of the nitrogenous is not only waste but injury to the system which is overburdened to throw off what it cannot use. The headaches off what it cannot use. The headaches and billousness which often attack those who imprudently disregard this law of demand and supply are not due to the beans, but the careleseness or ignorance of the individual.

Ordinary acids may be used with beans, and the custom of using a little vinegar or a tomato sauce to make them more savory aids their digestion. Persons with slow and weak digestion and those troubled with dilation of the stomach are advised to avoid the use of beans, even in a soup which is rec-ommended as especially wholesome and good for those subject to urke acid dis-

From four to six ounces of well-cooked beans, against eight of the more expensive steak, will furnish sufficient amount of tissue forming food under

ordinary coaditions The horicot, or kidney bean. Phaseo-lus vulgaris—also called French bean— is the best of the pulses for the laboring classes, and is the most palatable; it ranks just above lentils. It is to be re-gretted that there is not a greater conumption of this variety of beans among the working classes, as it would certainly greatly improve their dietary; and, by supplying in a great degree their deficiency in animal food and fur-nishing the required proportion of protein, they would improve both their

physical and their financial condition.

The principal reason why this class of foods are not more generally used, except in compulsory diet, is because too little care and study has been given to making them as agreeable to the taste as well-cooked meats. A third part fat meat, vegetables with distinct flavor, such as tomatoes, corn, etc., cream, but ter, or some acid fruits, meat broths and extracts, in fact, a great many of the accessories used to make palatable meat stews when skilfully used in combination with beans will give results just as gratifying.

FRIJOLE SOUP, MEXICAN.

Sort over and wash one pint of brown or haricot beans, cover with cold water and cook slowly for ten minutes; then add soda about as large as one of the beans and boll five minutes longer. Pour into a colander, drain and let cold water run over them until all the goda is washed off. Return to the boiler with more cold water and cook for an hour. Put in some thick silces of salt fat pork, Devol enlisted from Ogden only a mitted, that once you have regaled a good-sized enion sliced thin, a few few months ago and it is said his yourself with a dish of baked beans small red peppers, and boil until the father is a traveling man who now bearing the unmistakable patent of the beans will drop to pieces, season with salt and pepper and dilute to prope consistency, about as thick as gruel, with a point of rich, hot milk or cream. Serve with bread sticks or pulled bread It requires at least two and a half hours

ROSTON BAKED BEANS

Pick over and wash three pints of beans and soak them in cold water over night. Next morning parboll them in fresh water, and as they begin to soften try them by taking one or two out on a spoon and blowing gently on them. If the skin immediately curis up, drain off the skin immediately curls up, drain off the water. Have ready some well-streaked salt pork, put a piece weighing one-half pound in the bottom of the bean pot, then pour in the beans, on top place another piece of pork, weighing half a pound, first scoring the rind in squares, have the rind uppermost and press the pork down until nearly cov-ered with bears. Mix a large table-spoonful of dry mustard with half a cup spoonful of dry mustard with half a cup of molasses and pour over the beans. Add enough boiling water to cover the beans, put on the lid and place in the oven where the beans will bake at a gentle heat for eight or ten hours, adding a little boiling water from time to time as required to keep beans moist and soft. When done the beans will be sort, but retain their form, while they are a rich, rather deep brown all the are a rich, rather deep brown all the way through

BEANS A LA PARISIENNE. Sort, pick over and wash a pint of beans and soak over night in cold water. Cover with fresh water in the morning and cook helf an hour; then add a level tenspoonful of sait and then boil gently for another half or three-quarters of an hour without breaking. Meanwhile cook a pint of tomatoes with a medium-sized silced onion for fifteen minutes, then when beans are done strain and add to the tomate sauce, which may be strained if you desire, and thickened with a little flour and butter rubbed together.

Propers and boil a pound of beans in usual way; when done drain in a colander, then dip the colander in cold water.

After draining again lay the beans out

| After draining again lay the beans out | Phila. | Price Co., 100 A. | 100 A. |

APOLOGY OR DISMONAL

Senior Class of Arme Winter stitute Suspended Not

CREATED A ROUGH

Damaged Railread Program and Disturbed Train

Amo

President Gunsalus Gives 1 ternative of Apologizing to Man, or Dismissal.

Chicago, Jan. Elshir-dra of Armour institute, compris ally the entire senior dare, suspended until they apologie ticket-seller at the Twenty-sh station of the Alley L. road L. it is said, have agreed to see The students, who were en down-town to have a class ste broke down a turnstile at the formed a firing wedge and de the stairs, and later created

the stairs, and later created a disturbance on an elevated train Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, preside mour institute, today said "It this riotous spirit is cheeked boy is allowed to do, the man he has a right to do. Creas fering from a lack of discipling from a lack of the spirit fostered in them. They are of an outbreak and they dismipunished for it."

on a cloth and let them get dry. Melt two ounces of but saucepan, stir in two tablesoo flour until smooth, then add he half a lemon, a tablespoonful of parsley, a little selt, pepper, and the beans, silr and toss over the little pepper, and the beans, silr and toss over the little pepper. til thoroughly heated, then to

BAKED BEAN RAPPE Put two tablespoonfole of be saucepun, add quarter of a te of paprica, half a teaspooned and a cup of cold baked burn have been put through an press. Heat thoroughly and in half a cup of hot milk, mixed ly and add a scant cup of n cheese chipped fine and a scan spoonful of Worcestershire sate tinue to stir until the cheen re pour over thin slices of soft to serve quickly.

BEAN CROQUETIES Boil the beans until tender, & through a colander. Season will salt and pepper, and add erou or good brown meat or vegeta and beaten egg to make right ency to form into cylinder-si quettes or into cutlets. Di quettes or into cutlets. Dip a same as other croquettes, and se tomato puree or sauce.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANA Realth, Recreation and Please

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enver, 2 fine bldg, lots, Lafayedon, Huntington, good blt, in. C., Washington, 2 good blt, a., nr. Ocala, 10 A. and impa a., Alachua Co., 10 A. truct a., nr. De Funiak Springs, 72 S. Escambia Co., 40 A. land.
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la., Jefferson Co., fine farm H.
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N. Y., Fulton Co., espd. farm &
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Pa. Donora, fine 3-story hus, hos Tenn., Jefferson City, Sr. real, Tex., Cypress Mill, 26 A. imple mill and storeroom; well located. Tex., Galveston, good cottast in Wash., Lincoln Co., finely set with 250 A.; well watered; main with Superior, 3 finally located with, Prico Co., 1959 A. value land.

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